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HUNGARIAN WEATHER REPORT FOR JUNE 1951

The weather during June was milder than usual. Large deviations occurred only in the northern counties, where the temperature was 1.1 to 1.5 degrees (centigrade used throughout), and at Putnok 1.8 degrees higher than normal.

There were greater deviations in precipitation. Rainstorms were not widespread, and although three times the normal amount of rain fell in some places, exceeding four times the normal at Kerekegyhaza, precipitation in some small areas was below normal. Precipitation recorded at Ocsa was 34 millimeters (58 percent of the normal); at Nagybata 39 millimeters (65 percent); Fegyvernek 40 millimeters (67 percent); Sasnalom 42 millimeters (71 percent); Isaszeg 46 millimeters (78 percent); [illegible] millimeters (78 percent); Vamosmikola 49 millimeters (82 percent); Budapest and Kobanya 50 millimeters (84 percent), Tapioszecso 50 millimeters (85 percent); and Erdotelek 52 millimeters (84 percent).

In contrast to the above areas, there were heavy rainstorms in a large part of the country, with as much as twice the above precipitation falling in a period of a few hours. Precipitation for the month in these places was the following: Ibafa 277 millimeters (362 percent of the normal); Gorgeteg 267 millimeters (311 percent); Devecser 244 millimeters (371 percent); Ketujfalu 238 millimeters (312 percent); Kaposvar 236 millimeters (288 percent); Gasztony 235 millimeters (250 percent); Csehimindszent 230 millimeters (268 percent); Somogyszentimre 225 millimeters (281 percent); Kerekegyhaza 225 millimeters (402 percent); Zobakpuszta 223 millimeters (302 percent); and Mosonszentmiklos 220 millimeters (386 percent). In many places the rain was accompanied by hailstorms, but as usual, hail caused damage in small areas only. The damage to agriculture was offset by exceptionally favorable weather.

The month of June began with fairly cool weather. The high on 1 June in the northwestern counties was 16-17 degrees, and the high for the rest of the country was 21-24 degrees. The temperature rose somewhat on the 2d,

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though there were fairly heavy storms in the afternoon, with 66 millimeters' precipitation recorded at Rinyakovacsi, 57 millimeters at Ketujfalu, 55 at Banokszentgyorgy, and 51 millimeters at Magyarkeresztur. Some low-lying areas were covered with water.

The downpour was repeated on the 3d, chiefly in the vicinity of the Bakony Mountains and Velencei Lake. Precipitation in Martonvasar totaled 91 liters per square meter, including a heavy fall of small-diameter hailstones. Hailstones remained intact on the ground until the dawn of the 4th. Precipitation on the 3d at Devecser was 65 millimeters, Rosszkut 71, Zichyujfalu 74, and Kapolnasnyek 87 millimeters. The heavy rain washed out a portion of railroad fill and also caused disturbances to highway traffic.

The heavy rains during the next few days were recorded as follows: on the 4th, hailstones the size of a pigeon's egg fell at Rad; lightening struck acacia trees and a house at Erdotagyos; 31 millimeters' precipitation was recorded at Nagykoros. On the 5th, precipitation at Zalatarnok was 51 millimeters, Fonyod 52, and Villany 70 millimeters. On the 6th, precipitation at Nagykanizsa and Barcs was 73 millimeters, Csurgo 85, Kaposvar 92, Berzence 94, Gyulaj 91, Somogyszentimre 105, Gorgeteg 111, and Rinyakovacsi 112 millimeters. Water running down from the hills at Somogyszob flooded stalls and stables, necessitating removal of the animals. On the 7th, precipitation at Bosarkany totaled 76, and that at Kerta, 90 millimeters. On the 8th, precipitation at Vidomaj was 47 millimeters, and at Szabadsaghegy, 44 millimeters. On the 9th, Mosonszentmiklos had 68 millimeters' precipitation, Nagytoke 70, Erd 106, and Ketujfalu 137 millimeters. At Fuzesgyarmat, hail caused damage in a 2-kilometer-wide zone. In Zuglo, the ground was entirely covered with hail, and hailstones the size of a pigeon's egg were noted at Nagyrede. On the 10th, there was significant precipitation in only few places. Szentgotthard reported 23 millimeters. There was less rain on the 11th, and on the 12th began a period of dry weather.

The above rains were part of the summer monsoons, which usually begin on 1 June. Folklore has it that if it rains on 8 June, St Medards' Day, the rain will continue for 40 days. The past winter was milder than usual. Spring weather began early, and the monsoons did not last through the entire month, with 8 days of dry weather occurring in mid-June.

The uninterrupted inflow of marine air caused showers, storms, and hail, and limited the daily high temperature to 20-25 degrees. In places, the daily high sometimes was less than 20 degrees. In most of the country the coolest day of the month was the 2d, when the temperature in the western counties dropped to 8-10 degrees, and the low in the east was 5-8 degrees. The temperature recorded at the soil surface was 5 degrees at Debrecen, 4 degrees at Nyiregyhaza and Miskolc, and 3 degrees at Putnok.

The weather was relatively dry between the 12th and the 20th. Only isolated showers or storms were reported, and diurnal warming increased. There was warm air throughout the country, with occasional descending air masses. By the 16th, the increasing diurnal warming caused the daily high temperature to exceed 30 degrees in the east. The warm period reached its peak across the country on the 18th and 19th, with the temperature reaching 29-31 degrees west of the Danube, with a peak of 31.7 degrees at Pecs, and 31-32 degrees in the east, with 33 degrees recorded at Szeged and 33.3 degrees at Oroshaza and Bekescsaba.

On the 20th, heavy rains and storms recommenced. In the vicinity of Darvas and at Szeghalom, 55 millimeters' precipitation was recorded; at Zsaka 47 millimeters, Tiszabecs 40, and Mezopeterd 39. On the 21st, 46 millimeters was recorded at Fuzesgyarmat. On the 24th, 57 millimeters was recorded at Dregelypalank and 153 millimeters at Kerekegyhaza, or 4½ times the precipitation for the entire month at Ocsa. Otherwise, the 24th was one of the

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warmest days of the month. The temperature on the 21st at Turkeve was 33.3 degrees; at Kisvarda, 33.6; and at Debrecen, 34.6 degrees. Heaviest precipitation on the 25th was recorded at the following places: Veszto and Medgyesbodzas, 43 millimeters; and Bekescsaba, 49 millimeters; on the 26th, Katymar 65 millimeters, Begamer 66, Kaba 73, Vancsod 80, Tuzser 82 millimeters. The heavy rains, especially in the southwest, were followed by floods. Many streams overflowed, and in some places rainwater collecting in low areas caused damage.

The showers and storms in numerous places were accompanied by hail. On the 20th, lightening destroyed a chimney at Csanadpalota, and two people were killed by lightening and a house set on fire at Szarvas. The storms caused some damage in small areas northeast of Budapest on the 24th: hail, including hailstones as large as a pigeon's egg, caused damage in an area bounded by Vachartya, Bacbottya, and Kisnemedi. At Kisnemedi, houses were flooded by water rushing down from the hills. Gales accompanying the storms tore down trees at Rad and Lajostanya. A man was killed by lightening and lightening caused fire at an estate at Pusztahek. On the 25th, a sudden windstorm broke branches off trees and damaged roofs at Berettyoujfalu. Hailstones the size of a pigeon's egg fell in the vicinity of Veszto.

The cool marine air which followed the showers and storms caused a lowering in temperature, and the month ended with relatively cool weather. In summary, precipitation during June was unusual. Despite some damage, the agricultural outlook did not suffer, and promises the best results since liberation.

The following map shows the distribution of precipitation in Hungary in June 1951.

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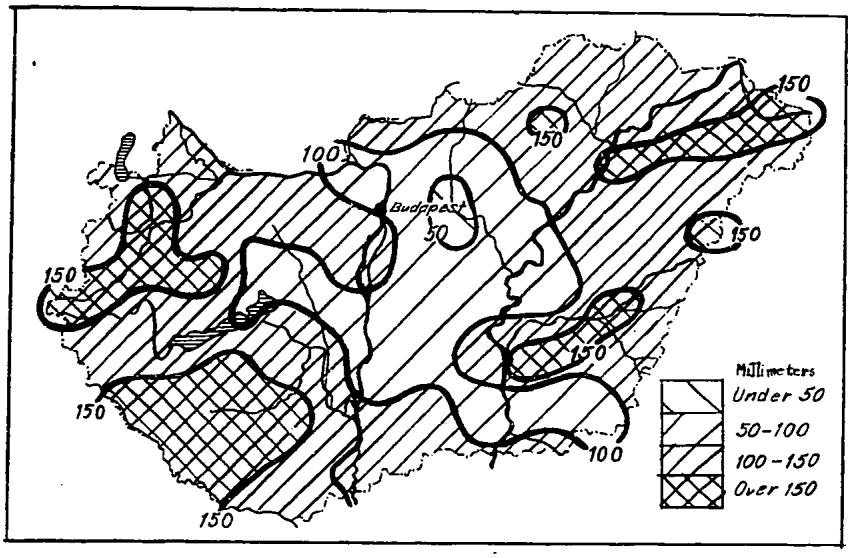
Distribution of Precipitation

June 1951



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